



THE GUARD.

J. C. MORRILL & O. J. STAFFORD,
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MARSHALL CO., MISS.

Wednesday, August 19, 1846.

TERMS.

FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year. No paper will be sent to any considerable distance without payment in advance.

77 No paper will be discontinued until all dues have been paid, except at the option of the publishers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Inserted at \$1 per square (ten lines or less), for the first time and 50 cents per square for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions will be published until forbid, and charged as above.

77 Professional notices, business cards, and yearly or quarterly advertisements published per agreement. A liberal reduction will always be made in such cases.

77 Personal notices (when admissible) will be charged double price.

77 Notices of Religious Meetings, &c., inserted gratis.

77 Announcing candidates for County offices \$5. For District or State offices \$10.

77 Letters on the business of the office must be POST PAID, to ensure attention.

77 We are prepared to do JOB PRINTING of all kinds, with neatness and dispatch, and at terms as low as it can be afforded in any printing office at the South.

TO EDITORS AND PRINTERS.

THE subscriber offers his interest (two thirds) in the GUARD OFFICE for sale. Any person wishing to purchase, can get a bargain by early application. Information as to the condition of the establishment, &c., can be had by addressing

J. C. MORRILL,
Holly Springs, Miss.

July 22, 1846.

A number of our subscribers, at a distance, have been taking our paper for the last two or three years, and have paid us nothing. We have addressed them by letter, on several occasions, requesting the payment of their accounts; many of them have failed to comply with our reasonable call. We hereby inform all such that we shall address them once more, and if the fail to adjust the amounts they owe us, we shall put their names on our black list.

James H. Dyson, who has been confined in the jail of Marshall county, for several months past, for shooting and instantly killing James K. Morse, Esq., of Hernando, near McCarron's Stand, De Soto county, on the 7th of January last, was tried before the Hon. A. M. Clayton, on Wednesday last, on a writ of habeas corpus. The trial lasted until Friday evening, when the Judge gave one of the most clear and unambiguous decisions we have ever heard from the bench. The prisoner was remanded to jail to await his trial, the case not being considered bailable.

ST. THOMAS' HALL.—The examination of the students of this Institution commenced on Wednesday last, and closed on Saturday. We were unable to attend, but are gratified to learn that both students, teachers and Principal, acquitted themselves with more than usual honors.

HEALTH OF THE SEASON.—It is the opinion of that venerable individual, "the oldest inhabitant," that the inhabitants of Holly Springs, and in fact Marshall county, are at present in the enjoyment of better health, than has been known, at this season, for many years. And what is still further proof of health, our Physicians seem to be idle, and conversing freely with one another upon the various topics of the day, instead of some bad case they might be attending to.

NEWS FROM THE VOLUNTEERS.—By a letter from one of the "Marshall Guards," under date of the 2d inst., published in the Gazette of Saturday last, we learn that the boys were then at Brasos Santiago. The following is the closing paragraph of the letter:

"We will leave this place on Monday morning bright and early for Matamoros, from thence we will be transported to Buxton, some 150 miles from here. We will take from that place a bee line for Monterey, where we will certainly meet with opposition, and if we prove victorious, I think the war will close and peace be established. I hope it may be so, for I think by that time I will be satisfied, and willing to return home. Our Regiment are at present in good health, some sickness in our company. We have been deeply pained at losing one of our companions, Mr. James Langston; we buried him by moonlight night before last, with the melancholy honors of war. Others sick—not dangerous. The evenings here are delightful; from eight o'clock until ten in the morning, we have pleasant and bracing breezes; the boys are lively; we are riflemen. We have named our rifles after our daddies—and you know they will not kick."

James Langston was one amongst the first who joined the "Marshall Guards," and from a short acquaintance, we never knew a more high minded and honorable young man. We know one who will not soon forget him—but the ring, the bracelet, and pure affections pledge, is all that remains to console a drooping spirit.

It was a saying of Seneca, that "malice drinks one half of her own poison."

Mr. Dallas and the Tariff.

The Whig prints are out in full cry against Mr. Dallas, because he voted to repeal their much loved tariff of '42; at the same time professing great sympathy for the Democrats of the old Keystone State, because a few of them have been flunked by a repeal of that odious law. He has stood firm and true to Democratic principles, though the eyes of Protectionists were turned upon him from every quarter. He has saved the bill, and won for himself more laurels, than to have yielded to the wishes of a few gasconading monopolists.

In voting thus, (says the Philadelphia Keystone) Mr. Dallas has been true to public expectation—to his pledged faith—to the published doctrines of the party, by which alone he was elected, and to the position he occupied as the Senator of the whole nation, and not one of Pennsylvania merely.

"Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart," will be out in full cry upon him; all this, we trust, he can bear with complacency, if not with preference, over such enjoyment as indiscriminate praise, obtained by falsified pledges, would have given him. Upon giving the casting vote in the Senate for the engrossment of the bill, at the close of his address, he spoke in the following independent and resolute manner, "If by thus acting, it be my misfortune to offend any portion of those who honored me with their suffrages, I have only to say to them, and to my whole country, that I prefer the deepest obscurity of private life, with an unwounded conscience, to the glare of official eminence, spotted by a sense of moral delinquency."

The Castle of San Juan d' Ulloa now mounts 200 guns—50 in the forts and walls of the city commanding the anchorage; all these guns are new, and said to be of very heavy calibre. It is the Gibraltar of America, and will require hard fighting to capture it.

SINGULAR NAME.—The New York papers announce the death of *Preserved Fish*, a noted merchant of that city. His uncommon name originated as follows: He was found, when an infant, floating in a basket near Sandy Hook, by the captain of a vessel, who saved him from a watery grave, and gave him this singular name.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.
Whereas a treaty between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland was concluded and signed by their plenipotentiaries at Washington on the 15th day of June last, which treaty is word for word as follows:

The United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, deeming it to be desirable for the future welfare of both countries that the state of doubt and uncertainty which has hitherto prevailed respecting the sovereignty and government of the territory on the north-west coast of America, lying westward of the Rocky or Stony Mountains, should be finally terminated by an amicable compromise of the rights mutually asserted by the two parties over the said territory, have respectively named plenipotentiaries to treat and agree concerning the terms of such settlement—that is to say: The President of the United States of America, has, on his part, furnished with full powers James Buchanan, Secretary of State of the United States, and her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has, on her part, appointed the right honorable Richard Pakenham, a member of her Majesty's most honorable privy council, and her Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.
From the point on the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, where the boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions between the United States and Great Britain terminates, the line of boundary between the territories of the United States and those of her Britannic Majesty shall be continued westward along the said forty-ninth parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island; and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel, and of Fuca's straits to the Pacific Ocean: *Provided, however,* That the navigation of the whole of the said channel and straits south of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude remain free and open to both parties.

ARTICLE II.
From the point at which the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude shall be found to intersect the great northern branch of the Columbia river, the navigation of the said branch shall be free and open to the Hudson Bay Company and to all British subjects trading with the same, to the point where the said branch meets the main stream of the Columbia, and thence down the said main stream to the ocean, with free access into and through the said river or rivers, it being understood that all the usual portages along the line thus described shall in like manner be free and open. In navigating the said river or rivers, British subjects, with their goods and produce shall be treated on the same footing as citizens of the

United States, it being, however, always understood that nothing in this article shall be construed as preventing, or intended to prevent, the government of the United States from making any regulations respecting the navigation of the said river or rivers not inconsistent with the present treaty.

ARTICLE III.

In the future appropriation of the territory south of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude as provided in the first article of this treaty, the possessory rights of the Hudson Bay Company, and of all British subjects who may be already in the occupation of land or other property lawfully acquired within the said territory, shall be respected.

ARTICLE IV.

The farms, lands, and other property, of every description belonging to the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company on the north side of the Columbia river, shall be confirmed to the said company. In case, however, the situation of those farms and lands should be considered by the United States to be of public and political importance, and the United States government should signify a desire to obtain possession of the whole, or of any part thereof, the property so required shall be transferred to the said government, at a proper valuation, to be agreed upon by the parties.

ARTICLE V.

The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britannic Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London, at the expiration of six months from the date hereof, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington the fifteenth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

JAMES BUCHANAN, [L. S.]

RICHARD PAKENHAM, [L. S.]

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at London, on the seventeenth ultimo, by Louis McLane, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States, and Viscount Palmerston, her Britannic Majesty's principal secretary of State for foreign affairs, on the part of their respective governments.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set [L. S.] my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and of the independence of the United States the seventy-first.

JAMES K. POLK, By the President:

JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State.

Penitentiary Burnt.

On Thursday evening last, about 6 o'clock p. m., the citizens were notified that the Penitentiary was on fire, and that the prisoners were endeavoring to make their escape therefrom. However, aid soon arrived from towns sufficient to assist the keepers, and prevent the flight of the prisoners. The building had been fired—the mattresses of the prisoners, consisting of straw and shucks, had been opened and added to the other combustible matter on the inside of the building, which was used to start the fire—and so rapidly did it spread over the building, by the time a sufficient number of citizens could reach the Penitentiary—which is about one mile from the State House—the top of the building was in a flame—too far advanced to arrest its progress.

The prisoners were taken out, guarded by the citizens, and conducted to the jail of the county, where they are now safely and securely lodged.—Not one made his escape—though one, by the name of Morgan, attempted to break through the guard after they were released from the building, armed with a knife and hatchet—but in the act, was shot dead by the promptness of one of the prisoners, who had been armed and was acting with the regular guard and citizens.

The conduct of several of the prisoners, we understand, was highly exemplary—and who rendered the keepers and guard essential service, from the commencement throughout the continuance of the outbreak; and in fact until their services were dispensed with by the presence of the citizens. The loss is considerable to the State—but we have no correct information to what amount, and shall, therefore, wait the result of an investigation—which we learn will be had in a few days for further particulars—when we shall avail ourselves of the first opportunity to publish them.—*Arkansas Banner of the 5th inst.*

From the New Hampshire Patriot.

A Panic.

The present attempt of the leading whig journal to get up a panic, goes far to establish the truth of a remark once made by a distinguished federalist, who, in speaking of the last U. S. Bank, observed that "it was undoubtedly the best institution ever established in the country for panic making; and the facility with which it could produce one of these commercial revolutions, was a strong recommendation for its re-charter." Messrs. Webster and Evans of the United States Senate, may possibly succeed in creating some little sensation in Wall or State-street, but the idea of getting up a regular old fashioned panic—such a one as was witnessed under Gen. Jackson's administration, is perfectly ridiculous. The thing

can't be done. The whig party can't afford it, and besides, there is no United States Bank to foot the bills. Mr. Webster and his political friends, (those poor men, we mean, who settled upon him that \$100,000, "out of pure respect of his exalted talents," are, we know, in great tribulation because the minimum system of duties is abandoned. Their great trouble is not on account of the manufacturer—that is, the rich capitalists who own manufacturing establishments. Oh, no! Their anxiety is all for the poor laborer, the mechanic and the farmer! This unfortunate class are to be ruined again for the nine hundred and ninety-ninth time. Well, the thing can't be helped—the people will have it so. Now we propose as the Massachusetts federalists are so much in love with the minimum system of taxation, that it be confined to that State entirely. Let the people of Massachusetts enjoy directly this system; and in the assessment of taxes hereafter, in that State, let the real estate of every man, valued at \$2000, be taken and deemed to be \$5000, for the purposes of taxation and for the support of the State government. This is the true minimum system. And the farmers of that State, we think, would soon become convinced of its advantages. It would be entirely unnecessary for such men as Abbot Lawrence to write essays upon this system of taxation, to convince the farmers that it was designed solely for their encouragement, and to protect "American industry!" One year's experience of such a system of direct taxation, in our judgment, would make every man of moderate means in that State, perfectly willing to be ruined by the repeal of such a law. It would require a greater than Daniel even, to convince them that such ruin was not desirable!

OFFICIAL.—The receipts into the treasury for the quarter ending the 30th of June, 1846, were—viz:

RECEIPTS.	
From customs about.....	\$6,300,000
From lands.....	720,000
Miscellaneous sources.....	13,853
	\$7,033,850

EXPENDITURES.
The expenditures for the same period were, viz:

Civil list, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse.....	\$1,506,734 90
On account of the army.....	5,041,762 20
Indian department, 102,683 42	
Fortifications.....	308,153 61
Pensions.....	304,715 38
	\$9,380,739 62

R. J. WALKER, Secretary of the Treasury.
Treasury Department, July 31, 1846.

A dreadful steamboat disaster occurred on the St. Lawrence on the 29th ult. At 12 o'clock at night, as the steamer Quebec was approaching the wharf at Three Rivers the Rowland Hill, a steamer down from Montreal, and racing with another boat, was brought in collision with her. The wheel-house of the Rowland Hill was torn away and she was thrown nearly on her side.—There were a large number of passengers upon her, many of whom threw themselves into the river, and but few who did so were saved. Fortunately the Rowland Hill grounded, and the persons remaining on her were taken upon the Quebec and the Lord Sydenham, the boat with which she was racing. It is not known how many lives were lost. The scene is described as having been a most distressing one. Much blame is attached of the commander of the Rowland Hill.—*Memphis Enq.*

U. S. TREASURY.—According to the Treasurer's official return dated July 27th, the net amount of money in the Treasury, subject to draft, on that day, was \$7,725,797 36. In the Canal and Banking Company, New Orleans, there was on deposit the sum of \$1,179,879 11. Deposits on the same bank \$1,267,182 56. The sum of \$312,500 was ordered to be transferred to said bank. In the U. S. Branch Mint New Orleans, was deposited the sum of \$273,238 10 cents.

ANECDOTE OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.—A young man of our city (says the Cincinnati Commercial) who was in the battles of the 8th and 9th, and who has returned, tells many interesting anecdotes of the battle-field. Corporal Sullivan, of the 5th Regiment, was in the thickest of the fight, and succeeded in bayoneting sixteen Mexicans. After the battle was over, he came near where Gen. Taylor was making inquiries of his brave men. "Well," says the General, "what are you limping for, Corporal Sullivan?" "Why," answered the soldier, "I've four bullets in my leg and one in my—" if that's not enough to make a man limp, I don't know what is." The General was satisfied with the Corporal's report.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—Six persons, the advance party of a body of eighteen, including two or three women and children, who left California about the 1st of May, arrived at St. Louis on the 29th ult.—they bring no news of particular interest from the Pacific. They met on the way two or three parties of emigrants making their way out. They heard on their return homeward of the arrival of several U. S. vessels of war at Monterey, but knew nothing more about them. They passed springs of boiling water in which the dog of one of them was scalded to death!

A unsuccessful lover was asked by what means he lost his adored. "Alas!" he said, "I flattered her until she was too proud to speak to me."

ROMANTIC.—Two Indian women accompanied by a younger female went a few days since into a store in Quebec, for the purpose of making purchases, when the young woman was recognized as the daughter of a Mr. Kingsland, a stevedore living in the city. Mr. K. was sent for, and declared his belief that the girl was his daughter, but she would have nothing to do with him, resisting all the paternal appeals and clinging to her Indian companions.—The party was afterwards carried before a magistrate and various affidavits taken; the females being finally sent to prison to await the return from the country of Mrs. Kingsland the supposed mother of the young savage. Mr. K. it seems lost his daughter 10 or 15 years since, and supposed she had fallen into the river and been drowned, being at the time but three years of age. She cannot speak a word of English.—*N. York Courier & Enquirer.*

The young girl in the possession of an Indian squaw in Canada, who was claimed by Mr. and Mrs. Kingsman as their child—having lost a child some years before—has been awarded by the Court of Queen's Bench to the Indian mother who had adopted it. There were circumstances in the case partaking of the interest of romance, and public attention and feeling were much aroused. An erroneous decision would have been signally cruel, a righteous one not without pain.—*Picayune.*

The New Orleans Commercial Times, which, professing neutrality has not disguised its advocacy of the protective policy and of the tariff of '42, denies that the calamities the whigs predict will follow the passage of the present bill. It declares the New England manufacturers are now so well established as to be independent of tariffs; and it also denies that the coal and iron interests of Pennsylvania will seriously suffer.

[Vicksburg Sentinel.]

A friend, who is with our Regiment in Mexico, requests us to give notice that the directions for letters intended for our volunteers, should be as follows:

"A—B—C—D—E—F—G—H—I—J—K—L—M—N—O—P—Q—R—S—T—U—V—W—X—Y—Z—First Regiment Mississippi Volunteers—Gen. Taylor's Army of Invasion—Via. Point Isabel."

Directed in that way, and the postage paid, they will be forwarded by express to the army, wherever it may go.—*Vicksburg Sentinel.*

Godfrey Pope, who was an officer of the Kentucky volunteers, was recently shot near Matamoros by a sentinel. It was late in the evening or night; the sentinel challenged Mr. Pope as he approached him, he continued to advance without giving the countersign, whereupon the sentinel fired and killed him. He was put under arrest, but on an investigation of the unfortunate occurrence he was discharged.—*N. O. Delta.*

The Spanish schooner-of-war *Habano*, Espanola, Commander, arrived at New York, on the 26th ult., after the remarkable time passage of eight days from Havana. She brings important despatches for the U. S. Government, and also for the Spanish Minister, who is at present in New York. These despatches the N. Y. Sun says, or rather guesses, are relative to the Mexican difficulties. Whether they were from Vera Cruz or the Pacific, it could not ascertain. [N. O. Delta.]

HANDSOME MEN.—One of our exchanges contains the following sensible remarks relating to handsome men:

"If you are ever threatened with a handsome man in the family, just take a clothes pounder while he's put in the bed, and batter his nose to a pomice. From some cause or other, handsome men are invariably asses; they cultivate their hair and complexion so much that they have no time to think of their brains. By the time they reach 30 their heads and hands are equally soft. Again, we say, if you wish to find an intellectual man, just look for one with a face so rough that you might use it for a nutmeg grater."

THE TARIFF.—Major Noah thus, in a very few but pointed words, disposes of the Tariff:

"We occupied a cool hour yesterday—that is, as cool as we could find it—to go over the details of the new Tariff, about which there is so much real or fictitious excitement. It is a very high Tariff as it stands—very high: thirty and forty per cent, on a majority of articles. There is no free trade in this kind of protection, and the manufacturers say—'We are glad it's no worse.'"

In alluding to the burning of Mr. Dallas in effigy, the Major says: "A few more such burnings will help to make him the next President."

HOW MUCH IT COST THE PEOPLE IN OHIO.—There is a list of forty nine broken Ohio Banks, by which the people lost the enormous sum of one million two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. This is paying enormous interest for Bank credit.

A NEW REPUBLIC.—Armijo, Governor of Santa Fe, has informed gentleman of the U. States, that "there was at that time a measure in contemplation to form a new confederation of States in Northern Mexico; that they proposed to declare their independence of Mexico; and then to unite as a republic."

A planter in Virginia once owned a slave in connection with one of his neighbors.—He was a pious man, and would sometimes wind off his prayers by saying; "O Lord in addition to all the blessings I, a sinner, have asked at your hands, will you, in your infinite mercy and goodness, condescend to bless my half of Pompey!"

ADVICE TO LOUNGERS.—Call on business people, in business hours, only on business;—do your business, and go about your business, that other folks may be able to do their business.

It is reported that Joe Claum, the celebrated clown, attached to the Circus Company of Messrs. Howe & Mable, committed suicide, by cutting his throat with a razor, at Iowa City, a few days ago. The company was travelling in that direction, and Joe was left behind on account of sickness, which produced alienation of mind. Poor Joe!—*St. Louis American.*

ATTACK ON THE CASTLE OF SAN JUAN d' ULLOA.—The N. Y. Sun says—"Guils of the largest class, with ships and bomb vessels, are being prepared for a vigorous attack upon the Castle of San Juan d' Ulloa. It is not secured by the 1st September, we shall hear of one of the most formidable naval engagements of modern times."

The way to prevent getting crossed in love, is to love very moderate till you have made sure of your object, and then let on all you know.

Sunday travel on the railway between Washington and Baltimore has been suspended.

An exchange paper says, "The *laurel* is composed of gum elastic, and 'tis that enables the ladies to show their agility."

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.—It is remarkable that one vote carried the tariff of 1821; one vote the tariff of 1828; one vote in each case carried the tariff of 1842, and by one vote in the Senate the tariff of 1846 has become a law.

"Mother, mother, here's Zeke, getting the baby. Make him cry again Zeke, then mother will give him some sugar, and I'll take it away from him—then he'll snarl, and mother will give him some more, and you can take that, and we'll both have some."

The Charleston Mercury gives the following descriptive epithets to the three highest officers in the country. "Rough and Ready" for Taylor—"Tough and too Ready" for Gaines—and "Not Ready Enough" for Scott!

It is stated that at the celebration of erecting and monument for those who fell at the massacre of Wyoming in Pennsylvania, Mrs. Snowden, the mother of the Treasurer of the State, was present and assisted in the ceremony of commemorating that sad event. Mrs. S. was in the fort during the massacre, and is now seventy years of age.

INDIAN VEGETABLE TONIC,
A Never Failing Cure for Fever and Ague—
—always preventing the first Chill.PREPARED BY DR. L. SAWYER,
HOLLY SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI.

THIS medicine is a safe and certain cure for Chills and Fever, without either nauseating the stomach or interfering with the usual course of diet. If proper care be taken the Chill will never return. No bottles are given except they are sealed and stamped with the signature of L. Sawyer.

For sale at Dr. L. Sawyer's office, Holly Springs, Miss. Price \$1.25 per bottle.

Certificates.

Holly Springs, August 18, 1846.

This is to certify that Mrs. Read and son came to my house, from the lower part of the State, about the 1st of this month, afflicted with chills and fever. I procured for them one bottle of the *Indian Vegetable Tonic*, prepared by Dr. L. Sawyer, of this place, and I have no hesitancy in saying it has effected a cure in both cases. I would also recommend to all persons afflicted with chills and fever, to give it a trial, as the remedy is easy and simple, and the price cheap. W. EPPES.

Near Holly Springs, Miss.,

August 17, 1846.

I do hereby certify that my wife was for some time afflicted with every other day chills and fever. I tried Champion's Pills, two days, according to directions, but they did no good. I then obtained a bottle of the *Indian Vegetable Tonic*, prepared by Dr. L. Sawyer, of Holly Springs, Miss., which effectually cured her by following the directions for 6 or 7 hours. Since she took the Tonic she has not had the first symptom of chills. She also says that her health is better than it has been for a long time. JAMES BROWN.

Holly Springs, August 17, 1846.

This is to certify that I was afflicted with Chills and Fever for some three or four weeks. I tried Quinine; it would stop them, but they returned in a few days. I then tried the *Indian Vegetable Tonic*, prepared by Dr. L. Sawyer, and it cured me effectually in one day. It has now been some three weeks, and I have not had the slightest symptom of Chills or Fever since. JOHN L. HENSLEY.

Times of holding the Probate and Police Courts; also, time of Ranger's Sales, in and for Marshall County, Mississippi.

PROBATE COURT.

T. M. YASKEY, JUDGE.—GORDENTIA WATTE, Clerk. Is held monthly, on the 4th Monday of every month, and continues four days, if the business to be done cannot be sooner finished a special Term may be called by the Judge given, by advertisement, at three public places in the county (of which the court-house shall be one.) At such Term no business can be transacted other than such as shall be particularly mentioned in the advertisement.

BOARD OF COUNTY POLICE.

JOHN B. FANT, President.

JEREMIAH H. MORGAN, JOHN SENTER, ROBERT CHERRY and MALCOLM McNEILL, Members.

GORDENTIA WATTE, Clerk.

Hold their regular Sessions on the Second Monday of January, April, July, and October of each year, and may continue four days if business so long require. At the April and October meetings, Overseers of Roads are required to make a true return of the number of days they have worked on the same—the number of hands under their charge—the number of cartloads of lime, and the amount of fines collected, together with the ability of the hands to keep the road in good repair.

A special meeting is held on the First Monday of August of each year, for the purpose of settling the Assessor's Roll, and of granting relief to all such persons as shall have been improperly Assessed or over-assessed; likewise, a special meeting is held on the Second Monday of February, of each year, for the purpose of examining the account of Intemperance and Delinquencies which may be reported by the Tax collector, at which special meetings no other business can be transacted.

RANGER'S SALES.

W. G. McGAUGHEY, Ranger.

Sales on the Fourth Monday of each month.